7: Joest--59 [5] E-5 (no date) 1882 Formosan Aborigines
116, 415 Chin-hoan

All the Chinwans carry a pouch which they sling over their arm or shoulder. These are made either of raw hide or of strings in the manner of a net. In this pouch they carry everything they need during the day, their pipe, tobacco leaves, firestone, steel imported from China, food, and perhaps even the head of an enemy.

7: Joest--60 [8] E-5 (no date) 1882 Formosan Aborigines
116, 354, 415 Chin-hoan

Instead of lamps, the Chinwans use torches made of bamboo or grass. Bamboo containers filled with water are placed along the walls.

14: Tamai--96 [9] J-2 (1896) 1896 Formosan Aborigines
116, 415, 412 Chin-hoan

Most of the Tschinwan implements used for eating are made of wood or clay and are very plain; the kettles are made of brass. Even the Tschinwan agricultural instruments such as plows are made of wood. There are hardly any iron tools such as sickles.

18: Kakyo--67 [2] E-2 (no date) 1899 Formosan Aborigines
116, 177, 415

They are familiar with the use of iron and earthenware vessels (which they have received, however, from the Chinese).

22: Wiedfeldt--10 F-5 (1913) 1914 Formosan Aborigines
116, 271, 312, 415 Atayal

Their staple drink is fresh water, which is generally brought to their huts in partially slit bamboo trunks from the nearby brook. They also use hego, a kind of elder, for this purpose. If the stream is farther away, the water is brought to the hut in bamboo staffs.

22: Wiedfeldt--14 F-5 (1913) 1914 Formosan Aborigines
413, 415, 177 Atayal

As tools [MC: in an Atayal hut] there is nothing more than a weaving frame, a spindle, and a pestle for pounding millet. Recently, a few clay vessels have been added, which have been acquired by barter from the Chinese.

22: Wiedfeldt--18 [2] F-5 (1913) 1914 Formosan Aborigines
116, 243, 251, 415 Atayal

For winnowing the millet and the rice they use bowl-shaped baskets. They store it in shallow baskets.

24: Anonymous--91 [9] U-3 (no date) 1892 Formosan Aborigines
116, 251, 262, 354, 415, 513

They have no blankets--when they sleep they cover themselves with their clothing. Nor do they have separate kitchens. Their stove consists of a rack three feet high on which they place a large pan. The members of the household stand around the pan on a stool and scoop out the liquids which are cooked in it, such as a soup made from rice or millet. Their spoons consist of an empty coconut shell. They eat dry rice with their hands. They crush rice in a mortar (ch'uang), preparing no more than is to be consumed at one time. They preserve millet, wheat, and clothing in a container made of a pumpkin shell (hu-lu-hu).

31: Hofmann--621 N-3 (1909) 1912 Formosan Aborigines
415 Tsou

The men used cups made of pieces of bamboo,...

34: Del Re--23 U-4 (no date) No Date Formosan Aborigines
116, 625, 437, 178, 415, 396, 531 Yami

"Besides acting as schoolmasters and, when necessary, as doctors, the police control (as in the case of other tribes) the exchange of local products against implements imported from Formosa, which are replacing the primitive stone and shell ones used for cultivating the land, or for working wood out of which they make their domestic utensils, some of which are very handsomely carved. The Yami are particularly skilful in building canoes, no less graceful than swift and seaworthy, decorated with elaborate designs and painted sometimes in red, white and black."

37: Steere--309 [1] S-3 (1873-74?) 1875 Formosan Aborigines
116, 415, 311, 313, 241 Chin-hoan

"Their household utensils consist of a Chinese iron pot, and a few gourds and water-tight baskets of rattan for holding water. The light they furnished us was a pine torch. I saw no native pottery among these or other savages of the island. They seem to possess no cultivable valleys, so that they are compelled to cultivate hill sides so steep that we were compelled to use both hands and feet in climbing them. They cut down the timber and let it lie until dry, and then set fire to it, burning off the leaves and small limbs, leaving the trunks and stumps upon the ground. They then build low irregular terraces of the small pieces of slate with which the hills are covered, to keep the soil and crops from washing away. They plant sweet potatoes, and a kind of rice that needs no irrigation, but their principal food is millet. After a couple of years or more of use, they allow the lands to grow up again, the second growth generally being a species of alder. After a few years of rest, the land is again ready to be cleared and planted. Their implements are their knives and sharpened sticks, the very steepness of the land cultivated, rendering it more easily cultivated with such poor tools. A mis-step would often send a hundred pounds of stones and earth sliding down."